

Bill. Lee

FOREIGN TRADE

I. VII

OTTAWA, JUNE 17, 1950

No. 181



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Foreign Trade is published weekly. The annual subscription is *One Dollar* for delivery in Canada and \$3.50 for delivery abroad. A limited number of single copies is available for ten cents a copy. All subscriptions and orders should be forwarded to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Published by Authority of

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

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FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 17, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle, comprising part of the first shipment of sixty-five cows and five bulls from Canada to Mexico, arriving in Mexico City the end of last year. Buyers from Mexico recently purchased twenty-six additional purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for an aggregate of \$29,650. Dr. Jose Figueroa, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Department, paid \$10,000 on behalf of the Mexican Government for the five-year-old herdsire Raymond Yalta, and ten other bulls were purchased for \$10,425 for use in an artificial breeding unit being established by the Government of Mexico for the improvement of cattle in that country.

Price 10 cents

Canadian International Trade Fair Had Larger Business Attendance

Registrations totalled 35,364 from 57 countries, compared with 27,082 from 56 countries last year—Attendance on days open to general public was 44,525—Displays provided from 36 countries—Plans being laid for fourth trade fair next year.

By Margot Martin, Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service

THE THIRD Canadian International Trade Fair ended June 9 on a note of success and general satisfaction, and plans are already being laid for a fourth trade fair, which the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced would be held next year from May 28 to June 8. In extending a welcome back to all exhibitors who displayed their wares this year, R. H. Dayton, Administrator, said: "Reservations are being booked steadily for the 1951 Trade Fair, and from present indications space next year will be at a premium." He found it particularly encouraging that many firms reserving space were Canadian, and saw in this a growing realization of the fact that the trade fair provided selling opportunities in the domestic as well as the export market.

Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, said he was particularly impressed with the displays at this year's fair. "The exhibitors have expended time, energy and money to place their products before those people in Canada and from other parts of the world who are interested in the things made by men and women of many tongues. Apart from the financial rewards, which statements would lead us to believe many exhibitors have enjoyed, there must be the added satisfaction of new business friendships, new contacts and new horizons which augur well for the future of international trade."

Preliminary figures indicate that there were exhibits from thirty-six different countries, and that the displays occupied approximately 160,000 square feet of floor space. This compares with thirty-five countries last year, and a floor space occupied of 123,000 square feet. Thirty per cent of the firms exhibiting were Canadian and seventy per cent foreign.

Business visitors this year totalled 35,364 from 57 countries, as compared with 27,082 registrations from 56 countries in 1949. During the three days on which the trade fair was open to the general public, the attendance was 44,525, whereas that for the corresponding days last year was 39,512.

Sales Made Before Fair Opened

"Sold" tags had been tied on several hundred thousand dollars' worth of British machines before the Third Canadian International Trade Fair was officially opened on May 29 by His Excellency M. Hubert Guérin, French Ambassador to Canada. From the first hour of opening day, buyers at the trade fair seemed to be skipping the "just looking" stage to place orders immediately. For example, a British manufacturer of lift conveyancers had his display unveiled by the French Ambassador and, within a few hours, had sold half his stock, while an Italian manufacturer, showing furniture, glass and brassware, sold out his entire stock on opening day and spent the rest of the time taking orders for future delivery.

Indicative of the millions of dollars of purchasing power at the 1950 trade fair: In a one-day trip to Toronto, a Brazilian buyer arranged

for the delivery to his country of Infra Roast Coffee machines valued at \$640,000; examining the various exhibits were the president of a Mexican buying organization, embracing 25 different companies, and the purchasing agent for the new United Nations Headquarters Building, in New York; a Venezuelan steel manufacturer flew to Toronto, ordered, through an interpreter, two complete aluminum houses, with 98 more to be delivered when available, and 100 new-design No-Cord Electric Irons and Boards. Within four days, practically the entire display of a British lock and safe company had been sold. With a notebook filled with names for follow-ups, this firm will be among exhibitors at the 1951 fair.

The scope of the trade fair embraced more than buying or selling. A British agricultural machinery manufacturer, never before at any trade fair, exhibited in Toronto this year in order to find a Canadian agent. A British manufacturer of children's perambulators found consumer interest and general market possibilities so encouraging that he plans to establish an assembly plant in Canada. The Canadian agent for an Austrian textile mill said he sold 40,000 yards of broadcloth at the trade fair, with the expectation that he would receive a repeat order for the same quantity. With this substantial beginning, the agent had high hopes for the success of the new plant he has just established to manufacture these same textiles in Canada.

Among the distinguished visitors to the Third Canadian International Trade Fair were Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, who was much impressed with all he saw, and felt that Pakistan's participation would help his country in the establishment of export markets. He hoped it would be possible to send a larger exhibit to Canada next year.

Satisfaction Expressed by Various Exhibitors

Representatives of the leading British exhibitors at the trade fair expressed satisfaction with the results achieved, as follows: Austin Motors—"We were exhibiting in this and previous trade fairs for prestige purposes only, but this year we are actually selling cars from the stand, in spite of the fact that we have a nation-wide sales organization." British Machine Tool Association—"Many orders have been taken at the Fair, but these are only a small indication of the large number of valuable inquiries received." Engineering Industries Association—"We had small hopes in coming to the fair, but we are delighted by the large number of scientists attending and showing interest." Scottish Engineering Centre—"We are surprised by the volume of business done during the trade fair, and we shall be showing again next year." Gauge and Tool Makers Association—"Sales have been made, agents have been appointed, and we have received many inquiries from Canada and the United States." Federation of Tool Manufacturers—"One of our exhibitors is so satisfied with results at the trade fair that he has opened a Canadian office, and is in the process of forming a limited company."

Artificial eyes, made of unbreakable plastic, in colours and shapes to suit every nationality in the world, were shown by a British firm, and orders for 10,000 eyes were booked by buyers from Canada, South America and Pakistan during the first week of the trade fair. The Canadian Institute for the Blind has placed a large order with this English firm, and because of its charitable work, the Institute has been given a special low price. The largest piece of equipment shipped to the C.I.T.F. in one piece was an offset printing and dye-cutting machine, weighing 16 tons and measuring 17 feet in length. The machine which was transported from the oldest trade fair, at Leipzig, to one of the youngest, the Canadian

International Trade Fair, can produce a finished cardboard carton in three or four colours from a roll of paper. An English toy manufacturer, exhibiting for the second year, was so encouraged by last year's success that he has established a branch plant in Canada. A Canadian exhibitor in the composite group from Manitoba sold women's suits to an American buyer. The Department of Public Printing and Stationery, Ottawa, exhibiting for the first time at any fair or exposition, displayed a representative assortment of the many booklets and printed reports available from that department, and received more than 8,000 individual inquiries.

United States Officials Visited Fair

Top level representatives of United States industry and government, including ten members of the American Trade Association Executives (ATAE), representatives of the European Co-operation Administration, the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the managing director of the forthcoming First United States International Trade Fair, in Chicago, made a two-day tour of the fair. E.C.A. and U.S. Department of Commerce officials were impressed with the quantity and variety of European goods exhibited. At the half-way mark in the Marshall Plan, they found assurance from these exhibits that funds expended on Marshall Aid are now producing the desired result in a revived European production.

To visiting A.T.A.E. members, the Canadian International Trade Fair was a new experience in business shows. They had known only the vertical type of trade show, where products related to one single industry were shown. "I was very much impressed with the wide variety of products. The horizontal rather than the vertical fair is new to us in the United States", said Charles E. Boyd, president of A.T.A.E., and of the Retail Merchants' Association of Detroit. Other comments by A.T.A.E. members were: "An inspection of the trade fair is truly an education. The CITF is a systematically handled show, apparent from all angles", said James L. Fri, president, Upholstery and Drapery Fabrics Manufacturers' Association, New York; "Fairs of the type now being held in Toronto do more than spur trade and business—world peace is furthered by international exhibits", said Reuel W. Elton, general manager, American Trade Association Executives; "Just like a snowball, the Canadian International Trade Fair is gathering momentum; it is really an inspiring show, well received," said Hampton M. Auld, executive secretary, Scientific Apparatus Makers' Association; "I have spoken to quite a number of exhibitors and I can assure you that all seem to be very happy because they are selling," said Robert E. Harper, managing director, National Business Publications, Inc., Washington.

Number of New Products Displayed

The trade fair was the premiere for a number of new, unusual and fascinating products, many being shown for the first time on this continent. An Australian super-sonic washing unit that will fit into any sink, and washes clothes by emitting ultra high-frequency sound waves, attracted large crowds. The exhibitor, who has made arrangements with Canadian, United States, Mexican and Argentine firms to manufacture the machine, said that had he been able to anticipate the volume of business at the fair, he could have saved himself a trip to Europe where he made similar licensing arrangements. He estimates, conservatively, that as a result of two weeks at the C.I.T.F. his returns over the next three years will be \$8,000,000. Other crowd-gathering exhibits were: a simple plastic gadget for peeling oranges, invented by a South African. . . . purses, wallets and shoes made of seal leather from Newfoundland.

. . . a three-wheeled gasoline-driven invalid car with hand controls, exhibited by a British firm that also makes custom-built luxury automobiles . . . a non-breakable walking doll that steps out without the motivation of any clock-work mechanism . . . a coffee roaster that uses infra-red rays, and because of its almost instantaneous roasting action, brings out the full flavour of the coffee . . . a Belgian butter churner that makes butter without beating. The shape of the machine itself does the job, and the agricultural interest was so great that the manufacturer had high hopes for a substantial export trade with Canada . . . a British building material made of copper wire mesh and clay, and calculated to save at least 15 cents a square yard on any building project. It is used as lathing, and requires only two cents worth of plaster to produce a smooth wall. Because materials are plentiful and cheap in Canada, and the demand is great, the manufacturer will likely establish a branch plant in Canada.

Canadian and American Businessmen Discuss Trade Problems in Detroit

Board of Commerce arranged two-day visit of Export Study Club of Toronto the end of May—United States Customs officials explain entrance procedure for Canadian goods—All concerned well satisfied with results achieved.

By M. P. Carson, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

DETROIT, May 15, 1950.—Twenty-eight members of the Export Study Club, of Toronto, visited Detroit the end of last month to discuss trade problems with United States businessmen. The venture was sponsored by the Detroit Board of Commerce, and all concerned were well satisfied with the results achieved.

Some time was spent with United States customs officials, who traced the movement of Canadian imports from the time of their arrival at this port of entry until their final clearance. The party then visited the Wabash Railroad freight sheds, and saw something of the methods employed to appraise carload lots of copper ingots from Canada, together with other Canadian products.

The party was taken to see the processing of imports transported by truck across the International Bridge, and a detailed description was provided on the entry and examination of goods, the proper documentation and the process of appraisement. The practical value of the first-hand information gained for the exporters was much appreciated. It is the policy of the United States Customs Bureau to encourage shippers to confer with them and to eliminate any misconceptions concerning exporting to the American market. The officials welcome opportunities to explain and clarify the regulations and conditions existing in the administration of customs procedures.

United States Customs Officials Discuss Problems

The United States Customs officials held a short meeting at the Customs House, where they pointed out that a thorough understanding of the problems to be met in administering the United States Tariff Act would be most beneficial to exporters, in order that shipments could be cleared with a minimum of trouble.

After luncheon, at which the Toronto visitors met with members of the World Affairs' Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce, the

Chief Appraiser of Merchandise addressed the group and clarified many of the problems which prove most troublesome. The question period devoted to this session was enlightening, and the Export Study Club members took full advantage of the opportunity to ask questions. At dinner, sponsored by the Board of Directors of the Detroit Board of Commerce, William A. Mayberry, president of the Board and president of the Manufacturers' National Bank of Detroit, welcomed the group and made mention of the practical values to be gained from such visits.

On the second day, the group was divided into smaller parties and visits were arranged to the Burroughs' Adding Machine Company Inc., the J. L. Hudson Company department store, and to Buhl Sons and Company, wholesale hardware dealers. For members of the group who had specific interests, personal appointments were made by the Detroit Board of Commerce, and connections of value to the export business of their individual firms were made.

Canadian Bank of Commerce Official Addresses Luncheon

C. K. Highmoor, Supervisor, Foreign Department, Canadian Bank of Commerce, addressed a luncheon gathering at which the directors and the members of the World Affairs Committee of the Detroit Board of Commerce were guests of Canada. Mr. Highmoor stressed the unbalance in trade between Canada and the United States and called for a better understanding of their problems. He suggested that American businessmen might obtain a clearer conception of the value to the United States of trade with Canada, and that substantial efforts should be made to ease the conditions which confront potential Canadian exporters in their attempt to enter the American market. At the brief afternoon meeting, John Stuart, statistician of the Detroit Board of Commerce, addressed the group on "Detroit as a Market" and "Detroit Statistically Speaking".

Visits by Canadian exporters to specific areas of the United States might well prove invaluable and all exporters who have made initial surveys of any section of the American market may do well to consider a personal visit as soon as any degree of interest is expressed. Detroit as the fourth largest importing port in the United States and one of the major gateways to the Mid-West merits the attention of Canadian exporters.

Valencia Fair International in Scope

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Belgium, Chile, Denmark, France, Western Germany, Holland, Italy, Luxembourg, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom and the United States were represented at the Valencia Fair, which opened last week.

Great Britain Had Adverse Trade Balance in First Quarter

London, May 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Great Britain had an unfavourable balance of trade during the first quarter of this year of £125,000,000, compared with £107,000,000 in the corresponding period last year. British exports in April were valued at £149,900,000, which is slightly below the average of £174,000,000 for the first quarter of 1950, but 12 per cent higher than the average for 1949, which was £151,500,000.

British exports to the United States in April were valued at £15,600,000, the lowest figure for any month since last October. Exports to Canada steadily improved and, at \$25,000,000 in April, were 13 per cent higher than in March and the highest since last October.

Alex Skelton Proceeding to Nigeria as Member of Commission of Inquiry

Services of Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, requested by British Government to make recommendations concerning new constitution.

ALEX SKELTON, Assistant Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, has been requested by the United Kingdom Government to serve as a member of a three-man Commission of Inquiry, in Nigeria. The other members are Sir Sydney Phillipson, formerly Financial Secretary of Nigeria and now Commissioner on special duty in that colony, and J. R. Hicks, a Fellow of Nuffield College, Oxford.

Nigeria is being divided into three regions and given a quasi-federal constitution, which involves financial relations between the central and regional authorities. The Commission of Inquiry will make recommendations to the Governor in Council concerning such matters, and on the division of revenue between the regions and the central services. The Commission will start its investigations this month, and is expected to conclude these by the end of September.



Alex Skelton

Mr. Skelton was Acting Director-General of Economic Research, in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply, from April, 1947, until August, 1948, when he was appointed Assistant Deputy Minister, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, with particular responsibility for the Economic Research and Development Branch.

He was born in Chicago in 1906, and received his primary education in Kingston, Ont., and the Isle of Wight, England. He graduated from Queen's University in 1927 with a B.A. degree, specializing in economics. He was selected as a Rhodes Scholar, from Ontario, and spent the next two years at University College, Oxford, from which he obtained a B.A. degree, specializing in philosophy, politics and economics.

On his return to Canada in 1930, Mr. Skelton was appointed Acting Professor of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan, and in 1931 became economist of the Beauharnois Power Corporation, in Montreal. He joined the Bank of Canada in 1935 as Chief of the Research Department, and was appointed Research Adviser in 1944. While with the Bank of Canada, Mr. Skelton prepared reports on the financial position of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, and served as secretary of the Royal Commission on Dominion-Provincial Relations (Sirois Commission) from 1937 to 1940; secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, January, 1941; as a member of the Joint Economic Committee (Canada-United States), 1941-44; as a member of the Interdepartmental Committee on the St. Lawrence Waterway; as director of the Labour Supply Investigation Committee; as secretary of the Cabinet Manpower Committee; as secretary of the Cabinet Committee on Dominion-Provincial Relations; as secretary of the Dominion-Provincial Conference, in August, 1945; and as secretary of the Economic Committee of the Dominion-Provincial Conference.

New Zealand Farm Output Reached Record Value During Past Year

Gross income totalled £146.7 million in 1948-49, an increase of 8.3 per cent over the previous year—Average wool prices in first four months of this year have continued upward swing—Tonnage of meat exported expected to be a record—Secondary industries being expanded.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on economic conditions in New Zealand, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

WELLINGTON, April 26, 1950.—The gross income from farm produce in New Zealand in 1948-49 reached the record total of £146.7 million, which is an increase of 8.3 per cent over the previous year. Compared with 1947-48 the volume of all farm production increased by 3.5 per cent. Income from pastoral production rose by 4.7 per cent in spite of a small decline in the volume of output, while butterfat production recorded a substantial increase.

Under the bulk purchase agreements with the United Kingdom prices paid to New Zealand for foodstuffs cannot be raised or lowered by more than 7.5 per cent in any one year. There is a widespread feeling here that prices have now reached their maximum and it is unlikely that there will be another rise this year. Indeed, there is a strong possibility that prices may be reduced by 7.5 per cent, which would have serious repercussions on the economy of the country.

In order to encourage the sale of farms which have been held off the market because of the Labour Government's policy of land valuation based on 1942 values, the new government has announced that land values are to be established on current values of farm production capitalized at 4 per cent and not as previously on the 1942 values capitalized at 4.5 per cent. In view of the anticipated rise in land values, it is planned to release some of the 21,000 state-owned sections to the market from time to time as it appears advisable. It has also been decided that where the Crown seeks to acquire land for the settlement of servicemen, the vendor will in future have the right to withhold the property if he does not agree with the valuation as assessed by the Land Valuation Committee. Formerly, once the land was put up for sale and assessed by the Land Valuation Committee, the vendor was compelled either to complete the deal or withdraw sale for at least one year.

Wool Prices Continued to Increase

The average prices received for wool at auction during the first four months of the year have continued their upward swing, being in the vicinity of 30 to 35 per cent higher than those received a year ago. This can be attributed partly to the effects of devaluation and partly to the continuing high demand for wool on the world markets. Continental buyers have tended to dominate the sales, although Canadian and United States interests have also been prominent. Of the total trading profits of £113,171,277 realized by the Joint Organization set up to dispose of wartime accumulations of wool in Britain, Australia, South Africa and New Zealand over the four years to June 30, 1949, the New Zealand

Government's share was £9,098,685. A further reduction in stocks has been recorded and, of the 1,700,000 bale total held at June last year, New Zealand was holding 411,000 bales.

The total income of the dairying industry for the 1948-49 season was £74,551,000. Export income was £49,622,000 and would have been about £12 million higher but for the alteration of the New Zealand exchange rate with sterling. Compared with the annual average export income from 1934-38 of approximately £20,000,000 export income for the 1948-49 season shows an increase of 150 per cent.

Butter graded for export during the seven months ended February 28, 1950, totalled 124,356 tons, an increase of 7.219 per cent compared with last season, while cheese during the same period totalled 75,274 tons, an increase of 7.692 per cent, over last season.

Record Tonnage of Meat Exports Expected

Lambing percentages this season constituted a Dominion record and the percentage of 96.481 is more than 3 per cent above the previous high figure of 93.11 per cent in 1947. Due to a favourable spring season the tonnage of meat exported is expected to be a record. It is also expected that lamb killings will exceed 12 million carcasses for the first time and that beef production will be favourable. Export meat killings for the first five months of the present season to February 25 show an increase of 8,846 tons over those for the same period in the previous season. Lamb killings have been well maintained and are about 100,000 carcasses in excess of last season. Killings of wethers are also heavy, being about 97,000 carcasses up on last season. The tonnage of quarter beef is about 4,700 tons above last season.

The wheat yield for 1949-50 season will be approximately 4.7 million bushels compared with 5.96 million bushels harvested last season and the yield of oats is expected to be 2.6 million bushels or 1.1 million bushels less than last season. Barley, on the other hand, should total 2.4 million bushels as against 2.26 million bushels in 1948-49.

In order to encourage wheat growers to increase their acreage and thereby lessen dependence on high priced wheat imports from Australia, a new guaranteed price to the farmers has been announced. This increase is from 8/9 to 9/9 a bushel f.o.r. (equivalent on the average to 10/2 f.o.b.) March Tuscan basis for wheat harvested in the 1950-51 season. The change to f.o.r. basis has been made to encourage the growing of wheat in more remote areas. The guaranteed price payable to growers for the 1949-50 barley crop has also been increased by two pence a bushel to compensate for increased costs.

Output of Tobacco Sets Record

During the year ended July 31, 1949, there was a record production of more than five million pounds of tobacco. This is the fifth successive year in which production has increased. The main reason for the increase is the trend toward more mechanization while scarcity of labour and high costs of materials are limiting the expansion of the industry.

The large-scale pulp and paper mill to be established at Murapara, near Rotarua, is no longer primarily intended as a state undertaking and, while the Ministry of Works will be concerned with providing a rail link and constructing a deep water port in the Bay of Plenty, the project is considered to be particularly suited for development by private enterprise. Tests are still being carried on in Texas to ascertain the suitability of New Zealand *pinus insignis* for paper making and the results of these tests will determine whether the industry will be established.

If it is established, it should provide a substantial addition to New Zealand's export income in addition to taking care of local demand and thus conserving overseas funds. Meanwhile, New Zealand Forest Products Limited are going ahead with plans for the establishment of a pulp mill at Kinley, capable of producing 25,000 tons of pulp a year. This will be the first chemical pulp mill in New Zealand and plans have already been made for the shipment of half the output of pulp to the Australian newsprint mills at Boyer, Tasmania.

The payment of a subsidy on overtime work in the sawmilling industries has been resumed, having been discontinued last year. It is felt that a substantial increase in production can be obtained by this means until production can be expanded by the establishment of new mills. It is felt in some official quarters that by 1951 supplies of timber in the North Island should be sufficient to meet the New Zealand building industry's demands due to the increase in availability of native softwoods and the five-fold increase in insignis pine supplies.

The Minister of Works recently stated that before building controls could be lifted, New Zealand would need an additional 30,000 tons of cement annually. At present 100,000 tons are being imported annually, but it is hoped that the country will become self-sufficient in cement production. A step toward this end has been taken by Associated Portland Cement Manufacturers' Limited of England in obtaining a controlling interest in the Golden Bay Cement Company at Tarakohe. This company is expected to install facilities for the bulk shipment of cement and eliminate transport difficulties which have been the limiting factor on deliveries from Tarakohe during the past few years. Expansion of the Tarakohe plant is to be undertaken and a vessel designed to handle coal and cement in bulk will be constructed. Installation of depots for storage of cement in the main ports where it will be available for quick delivery to consumers is also planned.

New Paint Factory to be Built

A new paint factory to cost between £130,000 and £200,000 is to be built by the Berger group at Auckland and will be the most up-to-date plant of its kind in New Zealand. The New Zealand paint industry has expanded considerably since the war and domestic demand is being met with the exception of a few special items which are being imported from sterling-area sources.

A factory is being constructed at Christchurch by Associated British Cables Limited for the manufacture of electric wiring for houses. This factory should be completed and in production by the end of the year and will supplement the output of the two companies which are already manufacturing wiring of certain types and sizes.

The rise in the price of gold since devaluation has revived activity in the gold mining industry and made it possible for some mines which had been forced to cease operations to re-open. No figures are available on gold production for the present year, but it should be substantially above last year's output.

The rise in the price of gold has also been a factor in encouraging an attempt to recover the remaining £200,000 worth of gold from the wreck of the *Niagara*, to be made in August or September by the company which recovered £2,379,000 worth of the sunken gold in 1940-41.

Spain Removes Price Control on Game

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Price control on game has been lifted by the Spanish Government.

Conditions in British Iron and Steel Industry Generally Favourable

Firms in Sheffield area have sufficient orders to keep mills occupied for some time—Skilled labour is in short supply—Increased competition from foreign countries causing some concern—Increased interest shown in dollar markets—Shipments to Canada increasing.

By M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL, April 5, 1950.—Conditions in the British iron and steel industry are generally favourable, and firms in the Sheffield area have sufficient orders to keep the mills occupied for some time. Skilled labour is in short supply, though rising costs and increasing competition from foreign countries, particularly Belgium, France and Germany, are causing some concern. German steel prices are mentioned at £7 per ton lower than British, while Belgian supplies are £8 per ton lower. The trade reports at the same time that the volume of business for Canada has been increasing, as has also the number of inquiries for both light and heavy goods. Firms producing railway materials, both for domestic and export trade, have been very busy.

The production of ingots and castings from Sheffield steelworks totalled 13·6 per cent of that of the entire country amounting to 2,120,000 tons, an increase of some 70,000 tons over the 1948 figure.

The cutlery industry, though doing what may be described as a fair business, is still suffering from a shortage of skilled help. Total exports in 1949 were practically the same as in 1948, being valued at £4,400,000. In 1947, exports totalled £5,000,000 and during 1949 the industry fell short by some £600,000 of the target set for the year. During the last three months of 1949, the first returns following devaluation, exports during that period only amounted to £1,100,000. Implements and tools exported increased by £1,500,000 to £17,000,000 in 1949, in comparison with £15,500,000 in 1948.

A considerable number of Sheffield industrialists are giving more serious thought and consideration to the dollar markets, many planning to visit Canada and the United States during the present year.

Demand from Automobile Industry Substantial

In the Midlands, production has been well maintained, though there has been some falling off in new business being offered. A continued demand for steel sheets still results in a greater demand than the mills can supply. Much of this demand comes from the automobile industry located in Midland centres, the great bulk of whose production is for export. On the other hand, it is reported that sheet manufacturers are in a better position for semi-finished steel. During recent weeks substantial quantities of semi-finished steel have been imported from the continent, while it is expected that there will be a large quantity of Belgian steel imported this year. The plate mills are busy and, although there is a good market for such items as joists and channels, there appears to be a falling off in so far as light sections and small bars are concerned. Though tube manufacturers are still busy on orders for the shipbuilding industry, the trade appears to be falling off, as it does also in the field of light castings.

Production in South Wales continues to rise, and 16,070,542 basic boxes of tinplates, templates and blackplates were produced. Seven additional mills were producing and it is expected that the output in 1950 will reach that of prewar years. The tinplate market has been much more active, and while steel sheets are still in short supply, it is difficult to place orders other than on a long-term delivery basis.

In so far as the north-east coast is concerned, there is a large demand for bars, sheet and slabs, and while supplies just about meet requirements, ingot production is still found to be insufficient to meet requirements. Producers of sheet and plate are reported to be operating their plants at full capacity, while demand for black and galvanized sheet exceeds available supplies.

Total output in this area continues at an exceedingly high level. Exports to the sterling area from plants on the north-east coast are reported to be large, while shipments to Canada are increasing. In view of fairly heavy orders that have been placed to cover future requirements, it is anticipated that full production is in sight for some months ahead. Raw material appears to be in good supply. The pig-iron supply position is indicated as being somewhat easier, though certain grades are rather scarce.

Aluminum Processing Plants in Spain Considered

Madrid, May 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish press reports that the Aluminum Company of Canada is considering the establishment, through "Manufacturas Metálicas Madrileñas", of processing plants for plates, shapes, cable, foil, alloy parts and special sheet for cans. It is also reported that the Canadian company is prepared to contribute 25 per cent of the necessary capital.

Canada Handbook Released for Sale to Public

"CANADA 1950", the official handbook compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for the last twenty years as an abbreviated version of the *Canada Year Book*, has been released for sale to the general public through the Government Printing Bureau. It is designed primarily for the information of businessmen, teachers, students, lecturers and others interested in the development of Canada. Copies are distributed abroad through Canadian Missions and the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, thereby providing government officials, businessmen, journalists and cultural institutions with a better understanding of this country.

The current edition of this handbook contains over 280 pages of text, more than 160 illustrations, including three pages in full colour, 100 statistical tables, diagrams, charts and lithographed maps. A special article in this edition pertains to the Political Evolution of Canada, which commences with several paragraphs concerning the discovery of Newfoundland by John Cabot in 1497, which ante-dates the initial voyage of Jacques Cartier to North America in 1534. The various chapters deal with a description of the country, its people and the government, education, science, public health and welfare services, national income, agriculture, forestry, mining, hydropower, fisheries, furs, manufacturing, construction, labour, transportation, communications, domestic and foreign trade, public finance, banking and insurance. It is also provided with an extensive index.

Copies of "CANADA 1950" may be obtained for 25 cents each on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

British Coal Production Only Exceeded Minimum Estimated Target Last Year

Spurt in last three months of 1949 raises output 100,000 tons over lowest estimate of 215,000,000 tons—Average output per man-shift still below that for 1936-37, despite extensive mechanization—Absenteeism increased and numerous labour disputes occurred.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, April 22, 1950.—British coal production during the past year exceeded the lowest estimate of 215,000,000 tons by some 100,000 tons, a spurt in the last three months of 1949 having averted the fear that even the modest estimate might not be reached. The output per man-shift improved by slightly less than five per cent, but the average for the year is still below that for 1935-37, despite extensive mechanization that has been introduced.

Although production has recovered much more rapidly in Great Britain than in any other European country, there is more concern expressed than jubilation. Absenteeism was higher than in 1948 and more than twice as high as in 1935. Though the number of disputes was lower by a fifth than in the previous year, they still occurred at a rate of more than two a day and accounted for about two-thirds of the industrial stoppages in this country. It is estimated that the tonnage of coal lost as a result of such disputes was 1,266,600, compared with a loss of 899,600 tons in 1948.

Most serious, perhaps, was the complete failure even to approach the manpower objectives for the year. It was hoped to increase the number of workers at the coal face from 297,000 to 310,000; instead they have fallen to 294,000. This seems surprising when it is realized that coal mining is now one of the best paid industries in the country. Average earnings in 1949 were £8 12s. per week for each man, compared to £2 17s. 11d. in 1938. If this sharp decline in numbers, which took place between the spring and the autumn, is resumed this year, the outlook will become grave.

The financial position has considerably improved, but foreign competition may soon force a reduction in the abnormal export prices to which the comparatively favourable position is partly due. In volume, exports last year fell several million tons below the estimate. The high output figures in the concluding weeks of 1949 made a better showing for the year than once seemed likely, but those figures themselves show how much higher production might have been if the miners had done their best throughout the twelve months.

Twenty-six Purebred Holsteins Purchased for Mexico

Buyers from Mexico recently purchased in Canada 26 purebred Holstein-Friesian cattle for an aggregate of \$29,650. Dr. Jose Figueroa, Chief of the Animal Husbandry Department, paid \$10,000 on behalf of the Mexican Government for the five-year-old herdsire *Raymond Yalta*. Ten additional Holstein-Friesian bulls were purchased for \$10,425 for use in an artificial breeding unit being established by the Government of Mexico for the improvement of cattle in that country. Jose Luis Garcia, another buyer, from Guadalajara, Mexico, bought six head for \$5,800, and Dr. Jose Figueroa secured six bred heifers and three open yearlings at the Annual Ontario Hospital Sale last May for \$3,425.

Indian Program Designed to Lower Deficit in Output of Foodgrains

Food economy has been open to serious risks for many years —Price controls, re-introduction of rationing, concise plan for foodgrains imports and all-out grow-more-food drive implemented in past year.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of five articles on economic conditions in India during 1949. One rupee equals about 23 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI, April 3, 1950.—The year 1949 in India could be aptly termed as a year of total war against the foodgrains deficit. The food economy, which has been open to serious risks for many years, had been further shaken towards the end of 1948 by floods in many parts of the country and failure of crops in others. As a result, price controls, re-introduction of rationing, a concise plan for foodgrains imports and an all-out grow-more-food drive had to be devised. Early in the year, the government called a conference of the agriculture and finance ministers of the provinces and states to discuss a scheme for increasing food production, the main features of the scheme being: the reclamation of six million acres of cultivable land during the next seven years; the sinking of 4,500 tubewells to irrigate three million acres of land; the supply of chemical fertilizers supplementing local resources of organic manure; and the increase of fish supply from marine resources. The total scheme was estimated to cost Rs.270,000,000.

The "Grow-More-Food" campaign received new impetus with the visit of Lord Boyd-Orr, the British authority on food, and as a result of his recommendations a crusade "intended to wipe out starvation in the country" was inaugurated in a broadcast by the Prime Minister early in July. The main point of the broadcast was that India needed to increase the production of foodgrains by 15 per cent to meet the deficit, and that after 1951 no further imports of foodgrains would be allowed, so that the country could utilize its precious dollar resources on machinery necessary for its industrial development. A new post was created at the Centre for the first Indian Food Production Commissioner, who had special powers to implement the self-sufficiency program.

Some of the measures taken by the provinces and states include large-scale preparation of compost, increasing of water-supply and enlisting non-official co-operation among the villagers. The most important measure, however, was that of compulsory procurement of grains from surplus districts into the Central pool. Rationing was extended, until in June, 1949, about 133,000,000 persons came under the scheme of partial or total rationing.

Import of Foodgrains Greatly Increased

An idea of the heavy drain on the country's resources involved by the import of foodgrains can be had from the following figures. The value of such imports was Rs.140,000,000 in 1944-45; Rs.240,000,000 in 1945-46; Rs.890,000,000 in 1946-47; Rs.1,000,000,000 in 1947-48 and Rs.1,310,000,000 in 1948-49. About 1,760,319 tons to the value of Rs.721,751,351 were



India—Jute mill, on the Hooghly. Indo-Pakistan relations in the past year have served to accentuate the difficulties which have confronted the jute industry since partition.

Courtesy Canadian Geographical Society.

imported between April 1 and November 30, 1949. The latest revised plan for imports during the next two years is as follows: 1950, 1,910,000 tons; 1951, 1,128,000 tons.

Doubts began to be expressed towards the end of the year as to the feasibility of achieving self-sufficiency in food by the end of 1951. Due to sugar scarcity, plans for raising 230,000 tons of foodgrains by transferring the acreage under sugarcane to food crops had to be abandoned. Apart from this, the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development have turned down India's request for a loan of \$69,700,000 to finance the sinking of tubewells, and a further request for \$46,000,000 for imports of fertilizers has also been refused. The only amount sanctioned by the World Bank was the relatively small sum of \$10,000,000 for the reclamation of weed-infested land, which has necessitated the revision of several ambitious schemes. Nevertheless, a press report in December alleging that there may be a deficit of 448,000 tons in 1952 was contradicted by the government, which reaffirmed its resolve to make the country entirely self-sufficient in food by the end of 1951.

The partition of the country in 1947, resulting in the cultivation of raw jute being localized mainly in Pakistan with the total manufacturing capacity being situated in India, has been the cause of the difficulties con-

fronting the jute industry. Unfortunately, Indo-Pakistan relations during the past year have served only to accentuate them. As the year opened, the experience of the Indian jute mills regarding the supply of raw jute was as unhappy as it had been during all of 1948. Supplies were not adequate, and even such jute as was available was well soaked with water to gain the advantage of weight.

By about April, it was quite evident that, if no attempts were made to conserve supplies in order to maintain the industry till the arrival of the new crop, the industry would be faced with very serious difficulties. Accordingly, the Indian Jute Mills Association (IJMA) devised, in consultation with the Government of India and the Government of West Bengal, a new working agreement, the purpose of which was to conserve jute stocks. Under this agreement, it was decided to seal 12.5 per cent of the total looms belonging to the IJMA, this restriction applying to hessian looms as the object was to conserve high grade jute only, all units being encouraged to convert remaining looms to the production of sacking. Staggering of workers affected by the scheme was proposed, and workers forced to remain idle were paid half wages in addition to subsistence allowances and full rations. The industry also undertook to meet the demand for jute goods for export. The reactions of merchants, jute exporters and labour representatives were at first unfavourable, but later on, as supplies from Pakistan started thinning down, all co-operated in implementing the scheme. In the Indo-Pakistan Commodity Agreement, reached in June, 1949, an arrangement was made with Pakistan for the supply of 4,000,000 bales of raw jute, but owing to later occurrences that had the effect of divergent points of view between the two countries, the agreement was not carried out in all its details.

While on the one hand scarcity, high prices and low quality of jute placed the mill industry in a dangerous economic situation, it also faced the prospect of a gradual decline in the prices of manufactured goods and a contraction in demand as a result of paper substitutes becoming increasingly important. The position was also aggravated by a drop in production in Pakistan of 25 to 30 per cent of the normal crop owing to severe floods. The IJMA was thus compelled to revise the previous working agreement from July 1, banning production in mills of more than 220 looms for one week in each calendar month until the end of the year.

Price of Raw Jute Increased After Devaluation

The decision of Pakistan to maintain its rate of exchange in relation to the United States dollar at its former level, meant that India had to pay Rs.144 instead of Rs.100 to purchase the same quantity of jute. In other words, the price of raw jute was raised by 44 per cent, thereby nullifying the potential advantage gained by India in the United States market consequent on the devaluation of the Indian rupee in terms of the dollar to the extent of 30.5 per cent. The government cancelled the open general licence for the export of raw jute and raised the export duty on hessian from Rs.80 to Rs.350 per ton under the provisions of the Export Duties Emergency Ordinance. A rate of Rs.35 per maund (80 pounds) was fixed for all types of jute and only the mills were allowed to purchase from Pakistan, the association being the licensing authority for mills and balers alike. As regards jute goods, the maximum price of Rs.55 per 100 yards was fixed for hessian and Rs.1,550 per ton for sacking, though exporters were allowed to charge up to 5 per cent for shipping charges and profits. In the second week of November, further measures were taken to force persons holding stocks of jute goods to sell to such

persons and at such prices as were specified by the Jute Controller. The West Bengal Government ordered mills in West Bengal to produce certain qualities of hessian and sacking to the extent of 50,000 tons to be delivered in equal monthly instalments from November, 1949, to June, 1950.

There has been no alleviation of the problems of the industry up to the close of the year, except that India is going ahead with her efforts to become self-sufficient in raw jute. The crop in the current fiscal year is expected to yield about 2,900,000 bales, as against 2,150,000 bales in 1948-49 and 1,550,000 bales in 1947-48. In 1948, the crops were increased by adopting double cropping methods in many areas, and in 1949 an additional 300,000 acres of land were put under cultivation in Southern India. It is hoped that by 1952 the country will be self-sufficient in respect of raw jute supplies.

Sugar Production Declined

Production of sugar during the 1949-50 season was only 1,000,900 tons, as against 1,074,800 tons during the previous year, representing a decline of 6.9 per cent. The main factor for the decrease in production was the deteriorating output per acre in the eastern districts of the United Provinces where about 31 factories are situated. For the past two years, the availability of cane in this region had been so inadequate that factories were crushing only 50 per cent of their capacity. Apart from this, the 1948-49 sugar year began with an opening carryover stock of 220,000 tons, which acted as a deterrent on the manufacturers to produce more sugar, and created an uneasy feeling among the North Indian sugar factories under the supervision of the Indian Sugar Syndicate as to how it would be possible to dispose of the stocks. This situation led to dumping and overselling in the market, and as the transport situation was also good at that time, even the most distant markets such as Assam were flooded.

The result was that consumption rose far above expected levels, and on June 30 the Syndicate announced that more than 70 per cent of stocks produced, as well as the total carryover from the previous year, had been disposed of. Public and dealers alike, in anticipation of shortages, promptly began hoarding, and by August sugar was completely unobtainable in many places and available in others at staggeringly high prices. On September 2, the government announced a six-point program to regulate distribution and reduce prices. It agreed to take over all stocks of sugar from manufacturers at certain fixed prices, but stocks with dealers were to be taken over by the provincial governments who would distribute them as they wished. Certain other stringent measures controlling prices, production and movement of sugar have also been introduced, and rationing on the basis of stocks available locally, was enforced in all provinces.

Owing to the criticism that arose regarding the management of the industry as a whole, it seems unlikely that these measures will be relaxed until production is substantially increased and different methods are adopted by manufacturers and dealers. Meanwhile, the Central Government has promised a refund of the excise duty on all quantities over and above those produced during the previous season, and is granting facilities to such surplus factories in respect of priorities in raw materials, transport and so on.

The question of conceding protection to the sugar industry continued to engage the government throughout the year. As the period of protection was scheduled to expire on March 31, 1949, the Indian Tariff Board held a brief inquiry last January, and recommended continuing the protection for another year.

Among the various regulations passed in the provinces affecting the sugar industry, an important one, introduced by Madras, provided for the licensing of factories, regulating supply of cane to factories and fixing prices of sugar-cane. Bombay Province, in its attempts to enforce total prohibition, has banned the removal of molasses from storage by the factory owner except under a pass obtainable on payment of a fee, and even export, import, transport, sale or possession of molasses, except under the said pass, has been banned. Though this measure will doubtless have the desired result of preventing illicit liquor shops from obtaining fermenting agents, it is proving a source of embarrassment to all concerned, since molasses is an unavoidable residue of sugar manufacture.

Plantation Industries Had Satisfactory Year

In contrast to jute and sugar, India's plantation industries, comprising chiefly tea, coffee and rubber, have experienced a very satisfactory year. Tea production figures for the nine months ending September 30, 1949, indicate that total production will be not less than 1948. There has been a distinct improvement in quality, followed by increased demand from export markets, principally the United States which, about a year ago, was very critical about the quality of Indian teas.

Exports of North Indian teas from Calcutta from April 1 to November 12, 1949, amounted to 227,680,000 pounds as against 169,500,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1948. Exports of South Indian tea from Cochin during the same period amounted to 31,830,000 pounds as against 32,910,000 pounds for the corresponding period of 1948. Exports of South Indian tea from January 1 to October 31, 1949, however, amounted to 48,390,000 pounds as against 47,960,000 pounds for the same period in 1948. The proportionate increase in exports has been greater in Northern India than in Southern India.

Marketing has generally followed the pattern of the previous year. Contrary to general expectations, the British Ministry of Food continued the contract with producers for 300,000,000 pounds from India in 1949, at the price ruling in 1948. Indian tea is becoming increasingly popular in middle and near eastern countries, as well as the United States. At one time, there were rumours that the government was contemplating developing Calcutta into a world tea centre, thus usurping the place held before the war by London. One of the practical difficulties facing the industry is the continuing restriction placed by the government on the import of tea chests. No change in policy is likely, although many markets are complaining of the poor quality of packing, and stipulating that the tea must be exported in foreign-made chests.

Good Prices Received for Large Coffee Crop

Coffee has experienced another year of good crops and good prices. The total estimated receipts of the year 1949-50 crop in the Indian Coffee Board pool is 21,500 tons, which is almost a record. The increased yields enabled the Indian Coffee Board to make an allotment of 3,000 tons for export, and thus revive prewar interest in Indian coffee. From the point of view of the producer, prices have been fair, but prices to the consumer have been high and there is danger of an important section of consumers having to take to some cheaper beverage. During the last three months of the year, however, the Board announced a reduction in the pool basic prices, which has been followed by a slight fall in retail prices.

Production of rubber was generally satisfactory throughout the year, although in a few districts it was adversely affected due to heavy rains.

However, rubber production is not sufficient to meet the full requirements of the rubber manufacturing industry, and it was recommended by the Indian Rubber Board that a total of 1,174 tons of raw rubber should be imported during 1949. Even these imports have not satisfied manufacturers; yet, at the same time, to ensure that manufacturers were using the indigenous production to its fullest capacity, the Board has decided that no import licences will be granted during the first half of 1950, unless the manufacturers undertake to lift the estimated available indigenous rubber. As a further complication, the Board is attempting to assist the export drive by permitting manufacturers to import dry rubber to the extent of the previous half-year's imports, plus an additional 25 per cent.

The crux of the problem is that, so long as rubber cannot be produced economically here, the industry will need protection. The Board has drawn up for the consideration of the government an elaborate program for the development of the industry by increased cultivation and scientific research.

Sisal is Important Source of Foreign Exchange for Angola

Leopoldville, May 28, 1950.—(FTS)—One of her most important sources of foreign exchange, Angola's sisal is highly regarded and is exported to Portugal and 13 other foreign countries, including Germany, France, the United States and Belgium. Last year the resulting exchange amounted to: 64,727,516 Portuguese escudos, 2,946,959 United States dollars, 685,853 Belgian francs, and 2,150 pounds sterling. This made a total of approximately \$5,630,000 and placed sisal third in value among products exported from Angola. Only diamonds and coffee provided larger revenues.

Angola is the fourth sisal producing country after British East Africa, Haiti and Brazil. The following figures show the increase in exports during the past 20 years:

	Metric tons		Metric tons
1930	422	1940	6,807
1931	1,225	1941	3,378
1932	1,418	1942	4,432
1933	2,180	1943	13,324
1934	4,858	1944	15,314
1935	4,579	1945	13,279
1936	5,508	1946	14,349
1937	5,491	1947	12,160
1938	7,514	1948	17,324
1939	6,449	1949	18,662

The decrease in 1941 and 1942 reflects the strict control imposed on shipments by the Angola authorities at the request of the Allies. By 1944, however, practically all accumulated stocks had been liquidated. One reason for the control of this trade was that the bulk of the sisal production was in the hands of German settlers in Angola. This is an exclusively European, as distinct from native, industry. It is situated in the Ganda district, between Lobito and Nova Lisboa, along the principal railway line to the east of the colony and around Cazengo, on the railway line from Luanda to Malange.

Present production is about 20,000 metric tons per year, a figure which is bound to increase. It is estimated that, due to the length of time required to come to maturity, only 60 per cent of existing plantations are in a fully productive stage. The growers are now said to be concentrating on better quality rather than on quantity and the plantations are being equipped with modern machinery.

Canadian Trade with IMPORTS

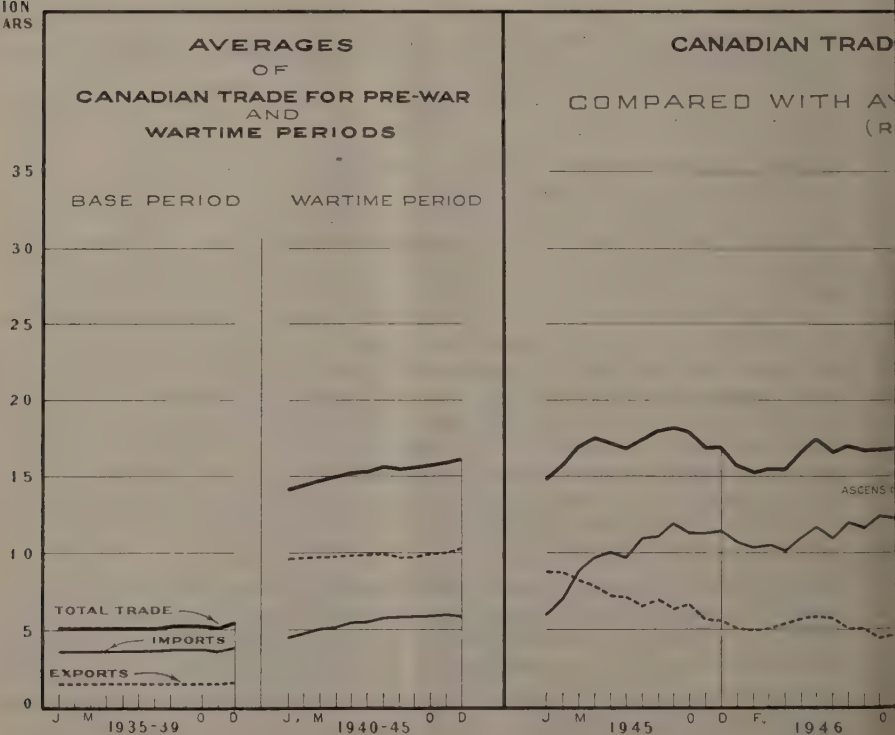
Country	Twelve Months Ended March					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	23	0.6	39	0.2	24	0.1
British East Africa.....	2,491	68.5	8,529	35.6	9,952	56.6
Gambia.....	1	2				
Gold Coast.....	719	19.8	9,529	39.8	6,368	36.2
Nigeria.....	396	10.9	5,848	24.4	1,237	7.0
Sierra Leone.....	7	0.2	5	2	10	2
Other British West Africa.....	1	2				
TOTAL.....	3,637	100.0	23,950	100.0	17,590	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

² less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Canadian trade with British East and West Africa for statistical purposes includes:—
Zanzibar, Pemba, Mauritius and Seychelles; Gambia; Gold C

MILLION
DOLLARS



East and West Africa

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended March					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	104	7.0	38	0.6	54	1.7
British East Africa.....	754	50.7	2,588	39.7	1,480	45.5
Gambia.....	35	2.4	10	0.2	17	0.5
Gold Coast.....	254	17.1	2,005	30.7	1,153	35.4
Nigeria.....	151	10.1	1,519	23.3	260	8.0
Sierra Leone.....	191	12.8	357	5.5	289	8.9
Other British West Africa.....	1	2	6	0.1	1	2
TOTAL.....	1,488	100.0	6,524	100.0	3,254	100.0

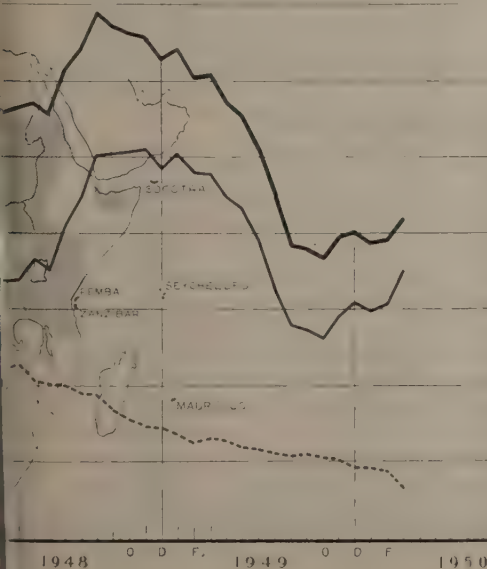
¹ Less than \$1,000.

² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

; Kenya, Uganda, Somaliland, Tanganyika, Nyasaland and the islands of Socotra, Leone; Ascension, St. Helena and Tristan de Cunha Islands.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

EAST AND WEST AFRICA
50
BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS
(MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE
WITH
BRITISH
EAST AND WEST AFRICA
TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Canadian Exports to Iran Greatly Increased Due to Sales of Wheat

Substantial increase in Iranian purchases from \$684,000 in 1948 to \$11,987,000 last year, due to wheat imports amounting to \$11,000,000—Small advances recorded for other items—New regulation added to Import Quota Decree.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Karachi

KARACHI, May 8, 1950.—Canadian exports to Iran during the past year were valued at \$11,987,000, compared with \$684,000 in the previous year. Purchases of wheat, amounting to \$11,000,000 accounted for nearly all this substantial increase, though there were small advances in the sale of tires and tubes, milk products, farm machinery, automobiles, lamps, lanterns, non-ferrous metals and manufactures, and radios.

The heavy budgeting to meet the costs of the Seven-Year Development Plan, sparked by the United States firm of Overseas Consultants, Inc., has affected the quota of foreign exchange available to Tehran and provincial importers. Last year's quota has been generally reduced by 15 per cent and this year's over-all quota is fixed at the equivalent of Canadian \$103 million, a decrease of about \$19.2 million from last year's \$122 million.

Although the total import quota for 1950-51 is less, in some few items an increase is observed. Passenger cars and station wagons which had a quota of \$1.6 million last year, have a quota of \$2.4 million this year; the quota for tires and tubes has been increased to \$3.8 million from \$3.2 million.

Quotas Reduced for Goods Which Could be Produced Locally

Quotas for goods that can be produced in Iran have been reduced. Cotton goods are given a quota of \$16 million instead of last year's \$24 million; quota for tea has been reduced to \$6.4 million (last year's quota \$8 million); jute products \$500,000 against last year's \$1 million; glass and glassware, \$250,000 against last year's \$640,000; agricultural, road-building and printing machinery, motor pumps and generators, which

Principal Canadian Exports to Iran, 1949*

Wheat	\$11,076,714
Pneumatic tires for trucks and buses	71,170
Milk powder, whole milk	12,660
Milk preparations	17,876
Douglas fir, planks and boards	15,121
Newsprint paper	20,883
Reaper, threshers	63,528
Tacks of iron	11,550
New passenger automobiles, over \$1,000	79,207
Metal lamps and lanterns	126,505
Gasoline or oil cooking stoves	13,684
Stoves, n.o.p., heating apparatus	28,044
Lead in pigs, refined lead	43,554
Lead pipe and tubing	19,732
Lead manufactures	144,769
Storage batteries and parts	11,946
Radio receiving sets	31,041
Calcium compounds	15,308
Combs of all kinds	19,200
Total exports	11,986,755

* Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

had a total quota of \$22.4 million last year, get a quota of \$12.8 million during the current year; industrial chemicals are given a quota of \$1.3 million, that is, only one-half of their last year's quota. No changes have, however, occurred in the quota pertaining to buses, trucks and other transport vehicles, which has been fixed at \$3.2 million, the same as last year's. Quota for iron goods remains the same at \$9.6 million. Again, 50 per cent of the quota for tea has been exclusively allotted to the Planning Organization which purchases home-produced tea and blends it with imported tea for distribution.

New Regulation Added to Import Quota Decree

A regulation, consisting of 21 notes, has been appended to the Import Quota Decree, as follows:

1. Goods under government monopoly will be imported only by agencies operating the monopoly; with special permission of the government, merchants may, however, be given import permits to bring in such goods.

2. Importation of silver, gold and platinum as well as gold coins is free; no import permit will be required for these items.

3. All quota goods must be new unless stated otherwise in the relevant quota.

4. Fifty per cent of the total quota has been assigned to the provinces; if, however, less than one-half of the quota assigned to the provinces get used up within the first nine months of year, the balance may be assigned to Tehran.

5. The Ministry of National Economy is authorized to compile appropriate regulations pertaining to importation of quota goods and their sale in Iran at a reasonable profit.

6. Should the Ministry of National Economy feel that scarcities exist in supply of prohibited or restricted goods or observe that prices of these commodities are raised to unreasonably high levels, it can propose additional import quotas to the Council of Ministers for the said goods.

7. Import quotas have been divided into two classes: restricted and non-restricted; the latter comprise items for which no previous quota reservations are necessary and authorized banks can open letters of credit for the same within allotted figures. The Ministry of National Economy can, however, increase quotas for the said goods. Concerning restricted goods, quota reservations must be made prior to establishment of letters of credit. Goods of the two categories are marked with the notations M and GH, respectively for restricted and non-restricted classes.

8. While making quota reservations for restricted goods to be imported either through sight-draft or letter of credit, applicants must deposit, previously, with an authorized bank, an amount equivalent to 20 per cent of the value of goods applied for. A receipt will be issued by the concerned bank against this cash deposit. In case the pertinent quota has not been exhausted, the Ministry of National Economy is required to make quota reservations for the same within two days of the presentation of the above bank receipt. If the quota has been exhausted, the Ministry will ask the bank, on that very day, to return the deposit to the applicant.

9. Issuance of import permit for authorized artificial or natural silk goods of the quota will be conditioned to presentation of certificate showing that applicant has purchased Chalus silk goods from the Planning Organization equivalent to 50 per cent of the value of goods applied for.

10. With reference to certain 1950-51 quota non-restricted goods which this year have been put into prohibited or restricted categories, import permits for the same will be issued from the Supplemental 1950-51 quota, provided, however, that letters of credit for these commodities have been established during that year through an authorized bank or order for the same has been placed before March 20, 1950, and shipping documents submitted to a bank in the country of origin one day after publication of the 1950-51 quota at the latest.

11. In case of prohibited goods brought into Iran as gift or present, the Ministry of National Economy is authorized to issue import permits for the same provided that for each individual the value of such gifts does not exceed \$64 through the year and provided that the goods are for personal use of individuals or associations.

12. With reference to importation of goods from countries with which Iran has a barter agreement or with which barter agreements may be concluded later, the Ministry of National Economy will assign to them quotas in relevant goods to the amount laid down in the agreement, issuing quota reservation certificates and import permits for the same in Tehran. If, however, no orders are placed for these goods within the authorized period, the Ministry can allow the said reserved quotas to be imported from other countries.

13. In accordance with provisions of Decree No. 498 of the fiscal year 1948-49, government departments and establishments cannot import goods that could be produced in Iran.

14. Concerning authorized goods that may be imported into Iran without transfer of exchange, import permits will be issued for the same within fixed quotas.

15. Issuance of permit for importation of non-authorized dyes will be strictly covered by regulations governing import quotas: the Ministry of National Economy is required to supervise their consumption only.

Factories Given Priority on Raw Materials

16. Factories will be given priority in utilizing quotas assigned to raw materials needed by them.

17. All import goods will be covered by regulations governing import quotas; decrees not conforming to provisions of the 1950-51 quota are hereby abolished unless ruled otherwise by law.

18. When submitting export or import projects to the Council of Ministers, all ministries and government departments are required to obtain the agreement of the Ministry of National Economy before sending such projects to the Council.

19. The Ministry of National Economy can increase quotas of certain import items or require the importation of certain prohibited goods to be conditioned by exportation of certain commodities from Iran. A list of such goods will be published for public information.

20. Goods not mentioned in the import quota of 1950-51 either in the list of authorized goods or in that of prohibited goods, will be considered to fall under the class of prohibited goods.

21. Merchants residing in the southern provinces of Iran and filing application for importation of goods will be given import permits from relevant quotas provided they undertake to import the goods through one of the major or minor ports of the District of Fars.

Quotas will be distributed in the following percentages to various provincial towns of Iran during 1950-51: Kermanshah, 4; Isfahan, 6; Shiraz, 7.5; Resht, 2; Ahwaz, 2; Kerman, 5; Meshed, 7.5; Tabriz 10, and towns under the district of Tehran 5 per cent of the total import quota.

Great Britain Forecasts Slight Deficit In Proposed Budget for Current Year

Minor changes in taxation and declined revenue yields expected to result in overall deficit of £7 million as compared with surplus of £62 million for 1949-50—Customs duty on petrol and other light oils and on heavy oils used as road fuel will be increased.

By W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, April 20, 1950.—The United Kingdom budget amounts now to nearly £4,000 million a year. The realized overall surplus of revenue over expenditure (including the investment program) in 1949-50 was £62 million. Minor changes are proposed in taxation for the coming year when revenue yields are expected to decline. The net result is expected to be an overall deficit of £7 million.

The government propose, as from April 18, to add 9d. a gallon to the customs duty on petrol and other light oils and on heavy oils used as road fuel. This will increase the retail price of petrol to 3s. a gallon. At the same time the standard petrol ration per car is to be increased from the rate of 90 miles a month to 180 miles a month, as from June 1. There are to be certain concessions in favour of oils used in agricultural operations.

Commercial motor vehicles are to be subjected to a purchase tax of 33½ per cent. This will be accompanied by a reduction from 66½ per cent to 33½ per cent on private motor cars having a tax-inclusive retail value exceeding £1,280. The reason for this concession is to keep alive the high quality engineering industry which has a valuable contribution to make to the dollar export drive. Business is said to have fallen below the point necessary to enable such cars to be manufactured at a price attractive to the export markets and it was desired to re-establish a home market sufficient for that purpose.

The lower rates of income tax now at 3s. and 6s. in the pound are to be reduced to 2s. 6d. and 5s. This is designed to give the largest possible proportionate relief to people who pay only at these rates, i.e., incomes from the minimum up to about £600 a year. The reductions are concentrated on the block of incomes which includes practically all overtime and so will further reduce the tax on overtime.

An alteration in the customs duties on beer (other than black beer, etc.) is also proposed. It will increase the basic gravity by three degrees and reduce the basic rates of duty by 2s. 6d. a barrel of 36 gallons effective April 19.

Primary Objective is to Maintain Full Employment

The government's primary economic objective was declared by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to be full employment. To maintain full employment, the task is to guard against any kind of inflationary pressure. In the middle of last year there was a tendency towards more inflation. This was accentuated by devaluation. The correctives then applied are stated to have produced a less inflationary condition than at this time last year.

Last year the Treasury fixed £465 million as the maximum for the food subsidies. The same ceiling is to be continued in the coming year, as modified by the economies introduced in the autumn. These were the

elimination of the Exchequer subsidy on animal feeding stuffs, the increases in the prices of dried and frozen eggs and raisins, the removal of the fish subsidy and administrative savings. Taking into account all these items, the actual ceiling established for 1950-51 is £410 million. If the prices at which the Ministry of Food buy their supplies should be less than assumed, the benefit will be passed on to the consumer.

Rugs and Carpets Reaching Hong Kong in Larger Numbers Than for Many Years

Persian-type rugs and Chinese carpets, which formerly found an outlet through Black Sea and Eastern Mediterranean, now being shipped from Tientsin—Central People's Government, in China, approves exportation of these and certain other products.

By Kenneth F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

HONG KONG, May 19, 1950.—Carpet manufacturers in North China are shipping large quantities of carpets to Hong Kong, in which there are a larger number available for sale than for many years. The Central People's Government, in Northeast China, is approving the exportation of certain produce that will provide for the procurement on a barter basis of essential commodities required in the Tientsin and other areas. These items include ground nuts, walnuts, bitter almonds, soy beans, soy bean cake, pig's bristles and carpets.

Oriental carpets are produced in two separate sections of Asia, generally speaking, the western area including Iran, Iraq, Baluchistan, Afghanistan and India. The Chinese carpets include the long nap carpets of Peking and the close-cropped rugs of Tientsin, and are thus classified, irrespective of whether they originate in Dairen, Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin or some other section of Northeast China. Prior to the Second World War, the short and long nap carpets of China were manufactured by a number of companies, 180 of which were located in Tientsin, in addition to three European firms. Incidentally, these companies provided particularly good guarantees with their carpets, operating both as carpet brokers as well as manufacturers.

The carpet business of North China has been handled largely through middlemen who, to a degree, control fineness, accept them for export, handle the correspondence, banking, insurance and documentation concerned with the shipment of carpets. It is estimated that 80 per cent of the manufacturers in North China have never made a direct sale to a foreigner, other than on the basis of a cash payment for a carpet in the factory or in stock that had a special appeal to a buyer.

Traditional Flow of Rug Traffic Reversed

Since the days of legendary Prester John, traffic has moved over the "Great Imperial Route" from south of the Great Wall of China through Yarkand, Kashgar, Samarkand, Bukhara and Asia Minor to the Black Sea or the Eastern Mediterranean. Persian rugs, on the other hand, have moved out through the Persian Gulf or down the Khyber Pass into India. There were the traditional patterns of "pure" Persian rugs, and modifications that were copies of rugs from the distant hinterland. For many years, the Persian-type rugs, made in Russian Turkestan, have moved westward as inferior Persian rugs. For some unexplained reason, the traffic in these rugs during the last eighteen months has been moving in



China—Great Wall of China, which was built between 228 and 210 B.C., and winds for 1,400 miles over mountains and across valleys. It reaches an average height of twenty feet, has a roadway on top thirteen feet wide, and is fortified at 100-yard intervals by a tower. The purpose of this wall was to keep out northern barbarians.

the reverse direction along the "Great Imperial Route", eventually arriving in Tientsin. Thence, they are being shipped to Hong Kong, which is today an interesting source of supply for Persian rugs. These have been made in accordance with the ancient traditions and the traditional patterns, but originating from 300 to 2,000 miles north and east of the traditional centre of the Persian rug territory.

There is no apparent connection between the manufacturer in North China and Russian Turkestan and the merchant exporter in Hong Kong. Any exporter of Chinese products may quote on these rugs. A recent shipment of hooked rugs, in sets and sizes up to 9 x 12 feet, included a number of Peking and Tientsin carpets. Reputable exporters are in a position to quote prices for shipment to Canada of rugs with fast colours, which is a major consideration in the purchase of rugs and carpets manufactured in China.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February.....	57.4	59.6	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March.....	71.1	73.3	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May.....	75.6	67.0	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	.....
June.....	73.3	66.0	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	.....
July.....	74.4	66.2	282.7	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	.....
August.....	77.1	69.1	295.0	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	.....
September.....	76.8	72.2	220.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	.....
October.....	91.3	88.2	227.9	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	.....
November.....	95.0	86.0	238.7	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	.....
December.....	81.3	68.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	.....
Total.....	884.5	837.6	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	854.4

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February.....	42.9	47.0	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April.....	45.3	48.9	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May.....	66.1	67.1	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	.....
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	.....
July.....	57.6	55.8	138.7	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	.....
August.....	57.9	57.0	128.1	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	.....
September.....	59.6	56.4	122.3	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	.....
October.....	68.6	63.9	134.4	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	.....
November.....	70.1	63.3	142.4	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	.....
December.....	52.2	44.3	121.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	880.4

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 104.2+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2+	+ 11.8
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 128.0+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2+	+ 1.4
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 174.5+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9+	+ 16.9+	+ 5.7
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 184.3+	+ 19.5+	+ 32.2+	+ 11.6+	+ 2.4+	+ 21.2
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 174.9+	+ 34.0+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1	.....
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 180.7+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9	.....
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 147.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8	.....
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 172.5+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0+	+ 41.9	.....
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 102.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4+	+ 9.4	.....
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 98.5+	+ 20.2+	+ 0.8+	+ 66.0+	+ 37.4	.....
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 98.8+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 55.9	.....
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 115.2+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3+	+ 74.9	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 1,681.6+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 261.2+	+ 13.7

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	27.3	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	27.8	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	18.8	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	27.9	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	.....
June.....	28.9	25.6	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	.....
July.....	30.5	25.8	83.9	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	.....
August.....	31.3	26.7	66.6	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	.....
September.....	30.8	28.9	58.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	.....
October.....	38.4	36.0	56.3	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	.....
November.....	41.4	35.8	52.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	.....
December.....	30.0	25.5	66.4	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	.....
Total.....	353.6	339.7	963.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	134.9

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	.....
June.....	10.8	9.2	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	.....
July.....	11.3	9.7	12.0	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	.....
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.7	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	.....
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.6	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	.....
October.....	11.0	11.6	12.1	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	.....
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.8	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	.....
December.....	8.0	7.0	14.9	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	.....
Total.....	124.0	119.3	140.5	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	113.8

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	.....
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	.....
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	.....
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	.....
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	.....
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	.....
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	.....
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 22.1

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8
March.....	25.9	22.7	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	18.0	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	20.4	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	.....
June.....	25.1	20.0	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	.....
July.....	25.9	21.0	102.7	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	.....
August.....	28.3	25.3	112.6	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	.....
September.....	29.4	25.1	84.8	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	.....
October.....	33.5	28.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	.....
November.....	31.9	28.4	101.2	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	.....
December.....	33.3	24.7	88.9	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	.....
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	551.8

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	31.2	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	42.9	104.3	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	31.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	40.5	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	.....
June.....	36.4	37.1	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	.....
July.....	33.4	34.1	103.5	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	.....
August.....	33.7	35.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	.....
September.....	36.2	34.7	89.6	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	.....
October.....	42.5	38.5	101.3	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	.....
November.....	40.8	37.6	103.3	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	.....
December.....	33.6	29.2	89.9	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	.....
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	620.7

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 15.0 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2 -	- 47.3 -	- 21.5
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 +	- 1.9 -	- 27.1 -	- 87.1 -	- 40.4 -	- 40.6 -	- 12.8
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 +	- 1.7 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.2 -	- 24.2 -	- 44.9 -	- 3.7
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 +	- 10.1 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0 -	- 65.1 -	- 22.9
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 +	- 15.0 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	- 28.7 -	- 49.1 -	.....
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 +	- 3.8 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	- 43.5 -	- 61.3 -	.....
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 +	- 1.5 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.9 -	- 28.6 -	- 54.2 -	.....
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 +	- 18.2 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	- 20.3 -	- 26.6 -	.....
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 2.3 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 +	- 11.4 -	- 42.6 -	.....
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 9.9 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	- 9.7 -	- 17.8 -	.....
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 0.1 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 +	- 1.5 +	- 10.9 -	.....
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 +	- 0.1 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	- 9.9 +	- 10.7 -	.....
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 +	- 25.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 283.6 -	- 427.8 -	- 60.9

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.2	30.1	29.5	38.3	106.8	113.8
America.....	1.1	4.4	1.6	3.1	12.3	4.9
Africa.....	0.5	2.1	1.1	1.4	6.8	8.1
Asia.....	1.4	4.7	7.9	6.8	22.5	26.4
Oceania.....	0.9	3.1	2.5	5.2	11.2	9.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	13.1	44.4	42.6	54.7	159.7	163.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	31.4	177.4	162.4	137.8	660.4	621.3
Latin America.....	0.9	11.7	14.9	3.3	53.5	56.1
Europe.....	2.8	7.5	6.9	11.6	27.6	24.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.7	1.8	4.1	3.2	7.1	15.0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	35.8	198.3	188.3	155.9	748.7	717.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	48.9	242.7	230.9	210.6	908.4	880.4

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	9,187	30,120	29,538	38,338	106,786	113,773
Ireland.....		10	11	8	38	41
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		1			8	2
TOTAL EUROPE.....	9,187	30,131	29,549	38,346	106,832	113,816
America:						
Newfoundland.....	22			241	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	5	38	6	11	61	16
Barbados.....	26	958	96	129	1,680	396
Jamaica.....	366	1,476	99	931	3,435	1,013
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	682	500	291	1,773	1,159
Bahamas.....	123	6	20	406	245	191
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		20	11		74	56
British Honduras.....	3	2	15	8	163	29
British Guiana.....	399	1,214	888	1,072	3,960	2,087
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,093	4,396	1,635	3,089	12,309	4,947
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	23	5	4	298	18	21
Union of South Africa.....		462	163		1,527	1,303
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		25	4	1	34	95
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		884	613	7	2,341	1,730
Nigeria.....	298	420	99	352	1,949	272
Sierra Leone.....	4			6		
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....				4	6	4
British East Africa.....	149	319	185	685	953	4,676
TOTAL AFRICA.....	474	2,115	1,068	1,353	6,828	8,101

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India.....	473	2,588	3,805	2,606	8,948	13,364
Pakistan.....		145	234		250	761
Ceylon.....	290	1,066	1,725	1,024	3,735	5,019
Aden.....				4	351	
Federation of Malaya.....	563	736	1,852	2,621	8,569	6,526
Other British East Indies.....	3	4	14	22	17	14
Hong Kong.....	96	114	228	329	632	702
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,449	4,653	7,858	6,751	22,502	26,386
Oceania:						
Australia.....	376	1,809	967	2,061	6,823	5,121
New Zealand.....	410	465	493	2,400	2,633	2,092
Fiji.....	69	809	1,077	733	1,766	2,701
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	855	3,083	2,537	5,210	11,222	9,914
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	13,058	44,377	42,642	54,749	159,691	163,164
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	31,377	177,293	162,190	137,781	659,863	620,704
Alaska.....	1	9	46	32	259	366
American Virgin Islands.....					2	7
Hawaii.....	9	2	97	34	90	169
Puerto Rico.....		52	25		217	72
United States Oceania.....						
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	31,387	117,356	162,358	137,847	660,431	621,318
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	191	132	191	854	1,106	1,638
Bolivia.....	3		357	6	37	1,195
Brazil.....	23	1,305	2,155	197	6,547	7,073
Chile.....	64	90	43	70	337	105
Colombia.....	279	837	994	458	3,455	3,482
Costa Rica.....	12	264	243	21	574	692
Cuba.....	17	741	253	85	2,335	1,130
Dominican Republic.....		723	469		3,177	529
Ecuador.....	3	58	141	9	165	275
El Salvador.....		204	64		448	144
Guatemala.....	9	449	323	31	986	1,371
Haiti (Republic of).....		62	141		138	454
Honduras.....	2	512	518	6	1,695	1,323
Mexico.....	106	1,223	3,539	317	5,307	10,183
Nicaragua.....		11	29		38	74
Panama.....	1	352	472	1	1,082	1,837
Paraguay.....	4	19	5	39	50	160
Peru.....	145	30	78	876	572	2,048
Uruguay.....	8	45	82	12	52	448
Venezuela.....	80	4,625	4,812	276	25,436	21,915
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	947	11,682	14,909	3,258	53,537	56,076
Europe:						
Albania.....		9	57	83	55	217
Austria.....			563	1,791	6,509	5,635
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	465	1,835			1	
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	242	751	577	1,011	2,499	1,921
Denmark.....	26	55	61	56	1,035	255
Estonia.....	1			9	1	2

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
Finland.....	7	3	11	21	4	162
France.....	414	1,308	864	1,666	4,320	3,300
Germany.....	559	391	800	2,457	1,703	2,114
Greece.....	1	11	29	12	39	67
Hungary.....	10	1	1	64	36	13
Iceland.....		6			13	11
Italy.....	173	707	434	741	3,016	2,215
Latvia.....		1		2	1	2
Lithuania.....		1			2	
Netherlands.....	147	732	647	877	2,452	1,665
Norway.....	28	29	78	149	240	254
Poland.....	23	7	13	89	22	59
Portugal.....	17	112	84	50	375	390
Azores and Madeira.....	11	58	34	47	212	142
Roumania.....	1			6	3	
Spain.....	65	230	333	272	727	959
Sweden.....	183	326	247	704	1,184	1,202
Switzerland.....	335	929	1,024	1,391	3,150	4,209
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	57	1		91	2	4
Yugoslavia.....			1	5	8	39
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,765	7,503	6,858	11,594	27,609	24,837
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....						16
Arabia.....		144	1,067		1,731	5,097
Belgian Congo.....		130	62		344	222
Burma*.....	12			28	17	
China.....	239	175	596	817	841	1,657
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	53	57		181	72	4
Ethiopia.....				2	11	11
French Africa.....	1	6		12	10	29
French East Indies.....				89		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		2			3	425
French West Indies.....	1	1		1	16	
Madagascar.....	3	7		9	7	3
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	1		6	6	4
Iran.....	3	75		15	157	60
Iraq.....	4	24	6	51	340	38
Israel*.....	12	28	31	117	136	204
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	351	307	838	1,560	988	2,892
Korea.....						
Liberia.....					7	
Morocco.....		3	131	5	50	148
Indonesia.....	44	192	19	175	520	159
Surinam.....		101			161	
Netherlands Antilles.....			434		4	1,303
Philippine Islands.....	29	303	883	199	877	2,174
Portuguese Africa.....		6	24		6	92
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam.....			45	1	34	117
Canary Islands.....	1	5		3	5	3
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	6	5	7	10	21
Turkey.....	8	210	7	42	785	295
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	739	1,783	4,148	3,175	7,138	14,992
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	35,837	198,321	188,275	155,873	748,715	717,227
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	48,895	242,698	230,918	210,622	908,407	880,392

*Included in "Total Asia" and in "Total Commonwealth Countries" for 1938. The figures are shown here on one line to facilitate comparison with other years.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
 Calgary—Board of Trade.
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
 Halifax—Board of Trade.
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
 Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.
 Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
 Saint John—Board of Trade.
 Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
 St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
 Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
 Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
 Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 22 in Windsor, Ont. Besides Egypt, his territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

Saint John—July 25-26.
 Halifax—July 28.
 Vancouver—August 21-26.
 Winnipeg—September 5.

Ottawa—September 8-12.
 Kingston—September 13.
 Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
 Montreal—September 15-30.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Kitchener-Guelph—June 19.
 Kingston—June 21.
 Montreal—June 22-July 4.
 Quebec—July 5.

Saint John, N.B.—July 7-11.
 Halifax—July 13-15.
 St. John's, Nfld.—July 17.

Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Berne since July, 1948, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Switzerland, his territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Quebec City-Arvida—June 19-20.

Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore since March, 1947, commenced his tour of this country on May 4 in Brockville. Besides Singapore, his territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

Toronto—June 19-27.

Ottawa—June 29-30.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Increased Australian Duties on Iron and Steel Hoop Deferred

Sydney, March 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Item 136 (F)(3) of the Australian Customs Tariff, covering "iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere included in the tariff, except 12 gauge (Birmingham sheet gauge) and thicker, including galvanized; and cold rolled, from 0.375 inch to 6 inches in width both sizes inclusive, and from 0.0148 inch to 0.08 inch in thickness both sizes inclusive", that were to have gone into effect on April 1, 1950, have been further postponed until October 1, 1950. At present this commodity is free of duty under the British preferential tariff and dutiable at 12.5 per cent ad valorem under the most-favoured-nation tariff. Deferred rates are 10 per cent ad valorem under the British preferential tariff and 10 per cent ad valorem plus 70 shillings per ton (2,240 pounds) under the most-favoured-nation tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada and the most-favoured-nation tariff applies to most non-British countries, including the United States.

Samples Exempt from Licence in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, May 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Under a circular of April 14, issued by the Director of Customs Revenue, goods and samples imported into Brazil, the value of which in the country of origin does not exceed U.S.\$25.00, or its equivalent in other currency, are exempt from import licence provided no exchange transaction is involved.

British Guiana May Import Book Binder's Board

Port-of-Spain, June 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, British Guiana, notified importers on June 7 that quotas have been established for the importation of "Book Binder's Board" from Canada, and that applications for licences may be submitted immediately.

Certain Products Exempt from Cuban Labelling Regulation

Havana, May 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Cuban Ministry of Commerce has announced that chewing gum, chocolates, non-medicinal drops and tablets and candy will not be considered as "food products" for the purpose of marking regulations. They will not, therefore, be required to be packed in containers bearing labels in Spanish. Exception is made, however, of non-medicinal drops or tablets that are consumed by dissolving in milk or other drinks which, being considered as food products, will have to comply with the regulation which requires labels in the Spanish language.

Ireland Announces Further Quotas and Quota Periods

Dublin, June 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Government of the Republic of Ireland has issued further quotas and quota periods as follows:

Certain Boots and Shoes (other than rubber)—20,000 articles (10,000 pairs), which is the same as the previous six months.

Rubber-proofed Clothing—6,000 articles; quota unchanged from previous six months' period.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops (domestic or household)—48,000 articles, compared with 24,000 articles for previous six months' period.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Brushes (for human use)—72,000 articles, compared with 48,000 articles for previous similar period.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops—72,000 articles, as against 60,000 articles for previous six months.

Ladies' Hats, Caps, Hoods and Shapes (under 14/11 each)—50,000 articles, compared with 80,000 articles for previous six months.

Metal Screws—50,000 gross, of which 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or of United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous six months.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from July 1, 1950, to December 31, 1950.

The second quota period for certain woven cotton piece-goods, as described in Quota Orders 43 to 46 inclusive, was also announced, covering the period June 1, 1950, to November 30, 1950. Allocations of quantities to certain countries, namely, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States and the Netherlands, have been stipulated, which account for a large proportion of the total yardages under these quotas. There is, however, a remainder in each case which may still be allotted to Irish importers registered with the Department of Industry and Commerce. The Register includes firms with a previous history of importing the particular commodities concerned.

Canadian exporters who have a record of exporting cotton piece-goods to Republic of Ireland should immediately contact their Irish connections so as to obtain a share of any quota for which they may be eligible.

(Editor's Note—Further particulars regarding these quota allocations may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

New Zealand Allows Imports of Lace Gumboots

Wellington, May 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announced today that an allocation for the importation of gumboots from British countries, including Canada, had been fixed to the following extent: "Lace gumboot, 33½ per cent of value of licences granted for imports from the same source in 1948. These licences will be available also for imports of children's gumboots under 9½ inches." It is expected that total imports under this item will be in the vicinity of £42,000, of which £28,000 (\$86,240 Canadian) worth will come from Canada.

Motor Vehicles Imported by French Equatorial Africa

Leopoldville, May 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Nearly two thousand motor vehicles were imported into French Equatorial Africa during the past year, of which 506 were classed as passenger cars, 1,348 were trucks and 129 were tractors. Citroen headed the list of passenger cars, Dodge that of trucks and International the list of tractors.

Imports of passenger cars were: Citroen, 123; Jeep, 88; Peugeot, 68; Renault, 62; Ford, 53; Dodge, 32; Simca, 21; unclassified, 59.

Imports of trucks were: Dodge, 251; Citroen, 214; G.M.C., 170; Renault, 158; Ford, 126; Chevrolet, 110; Hotchkiss, 59; Berliet, 40; Peugeot, 40; Unic, 13; Kockhring, 12; unclassified, 144.

Imports of tractors were: International, 52; Caterpillar, 42; Latil, 9; Marnon-Barrington, 9; Dodge, 6; Mack, 6; Renault, 5.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Canal Zone and Panama.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. JONES, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.

Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Ireland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations June 6	Nominal Quotations June 12
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.3275	.3275
		Free	.2085	.1221	.1221
Austria.....	Schilling	Export		.0515	.0515
Australia.....	Pound		3.2240	2.4640	2.4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo.....	Franc		.0228	.0220	.0220
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		.0238	.0183	.0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar		.8396	.6417	.6417
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0598	.0598
Burma.....	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee		.3022	.2310	.2310
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	.0233	.0183	.0183
Colombia.....	Peso		.5128	.5641	.5641
Costa Rica.....	Colon		.1800	.1980	.1980
Cuba.....	Peso		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		.0200	.0220	.0220
Denmark.....	Krone		.2084	.1592	.1592
Dominican Republic.....	Peso		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Ecuador.....	Sucre		.0740	.0815	.0815
Egypt.....	Pound		4.1330	3.1587	3.1587
El Salvador.....	Colon		.4000	.4400	.4400
Fiji.....	Pound		3.6305	2.7748	2.7748
Finland.....	Markka		.0062	.0048	.0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	.0037	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African.....	Franc		.0073	.0063	.0063
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc		.0201	.0174	.0174
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2619	.2619
Guatemala.....	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Haiti.....	Gourde		.2000	.2200	.2200
Honduras.....	Lempira		.5000	.5500	.5500
Hong Kong.....	Dollar		.2519	.1925	.1925
Iceland.....	Krona		.1541	.0675	.0675
India.....	Rupee		.3022	.2310	.2310
Iran.....	Rial		.0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar		4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Ireland.....	Pound		4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Israel.....	Pound		3.0000	3.0800	3.0800
Italy.....	Lira		.0017	.0018	.0018
Jamaica.....	Pound		4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Japan.....	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico.....	Peso		.1157	.1273	.1273
Netherlands.....	Florin		.3769	.2895	.2895
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin		.5308	.5833	.5833
New Zealand.....	Pound		4.0150	3.0800	3.0800
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba		.2000	.2200	.2200
Norway.....	Krone		.2015	.1540	.1540
Pakistan.....	Rupee		.3022	.3325	.3325
Panama.....	Balboa		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Paraguay.....	Guarani		.3200		
Peru.....	Sol		.1538	.0688	.0688
Philippines.....	Peso		.4975	.5500	.5500
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo		.0400	.0385	.0385
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3593	.3593
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta		.0916	.1008	.1008
Sweden.....	Krona		.2783	.2126	.2126
Switzerland.....	Franc		.2336	.2556	.2556
Thailand.....	Baht		.1000		
Turkey.....	Lira		.3571	.3911	.3911
Union of South Africa.....	Pound		4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
United Kingdom.....	Pound		4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
United States.....	Dollar		1.0000	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.7241	.7241
Venezuela.....	Bolivar		.2985	.3289	.3289
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar		.0200		